

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

The Tribune.

All the materials used in the publication of a newspaper have largely advanced in price within the last few months. The whole paper on which we print *THE DAILY TRIBUNE* costs more than we receive from the sale of the printed sheet, and every additional demand for the paper is so much added loss. We are therefore compelled to advance the price of this paper, which from and after Thursday, July 29, will be for a single copy, 4 CENTS, or, where delivered in the city by carrier, 24 CENTS A WEEK. The mail subscribers to the Daily will be charged \$10 per Annum. By reference to our "Terms," it will be noticed that we make no advance on the regular subscription prices of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly, but for the present we must suspend all club rates, and adhere strictly to our regular yearly subscription prices. An extra copy of the paper will be sent to parties procuring subscribers and making remittances, as heretofore. Remittances made before this notice reaches the parties, will be credited and the orders executed at our old rates.

TERMS.

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To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous communications. Whoever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a warranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

There is some news from the raiding-ground or kitchen-garden of the Rebels in the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Crook appears to have pushed the Rebel advance out of Martinsburg on Monday, but whether they are gone is unknown. Col. Mulligan was killed, leading a charge by his Irish Brigade, but Gen. Averill was only slightly wounded. The opinion appears to prevail that the Rebels have gone off, taking with them the rich harvests of the valley. Their whole force is now estimated at from 35,000 to 50,000.

The Missouri guerrillas appear to be experiencing some pressure. Gen. Baker's call for 5,000 loyal men has been filled, and much more. Expeditions have been sent out through various parts of the country to hunt and destroy guerrillas. One came back, reporting 100 guerrillas dead, and only five loyalists. Platte County, one of the worst in Missouri, is said to be a desert. And the uprising of the loyal men has hardly culminated yet.

Guerrilla movements in Kentucky are becoming almost as active as in Missouri. Parties of Rebel cavalry are crossing the Cumberland and scattering about the State. Murders, robberies, and petty hostilities, are constantly heard of.

There is a lull in the reports about the raid. It now seems that no Rebels have crossed to the north of the Potomac a second time. We still hold Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, and Early does not seem to have been reinforced.

Capt. Strachan, a Provost-Marshal in Missouri, long held on charges made by Rebels of most infamous conduct to a woman, has been honorably acquitted.

The report that Gen. Averill was killed is flatly contradicted by another, which says he is only slightly wounded and recovering.

GENERAL NEWS.

Late on Wednesday night, William Pinto Banavento, an Italian, residing at No. 68 Catharine street, and who has been partially insane for some months, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. Placing the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth, he fired, the ball passing up into his head and lodging under the left eye. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

A crowded meeting took place last night at the Cooper Institute, of the workers in the Iron Trade, on behalf of Municipal Reform as promoted by the efforts of the New-York Citizens' Association. The speeches were mostly by workmen, and a series of resolutions was passed affirming and endorsing the objects of the association.

Mr. John Bellamy was yesterday arrested on a charge of setting fire to his store, No. 396 Broome street, on the 15th of June last, with the intention of defrauding the insurance companies. Justice Dowling held him to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

The sports of the New-York Schutzen Club were brought to a close yesterday, the first prize falling to Mr. L. Kissinger, who was duly crowned Schutzen Konig with all honors. A banquet at Mr. Sommer's hotel closed the proceedings.

At a late hour on Monday, G. P. Folsom, an additional Paymaster in the United States Army, was arrested in Washington, by order of the Secretary of War. Folsom is said to be a defaulter to the amount of about \$11,000.

The cigar-makers of the city had a consultation and made an organization at the Astor House yesterday, to keep their business in good condition. The best wish we can give them is that their effort may end in smoke.

Cyrus W. Field has gone to find a place in Trinity Bay, N. Y., for landing the American end of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, with one of Queen Victoria's steamers of war to carry him from St. John's.

There is abundance of testimony, it is said, to prove the recent allegations about the "Order of American Knights," who have been conspiring for a new North-West Confederacy.

Commencement at Yale opened yesterday, with good prospects, speeches, and a semi-centennial by the Hon. S. B. Ruggles, of the class of 1814.

Reports from Lake Superior betoken a coming excitement over asserted discoveries of gold and silver in the lead and iron pyrites of that region.

The railroad elevator and adjoining sheds at Ogdensburg were burned yesterday, with 5,000 barrels flour and 100,000 bushels grain.

The National Republican Congressional Committee is working away to put things in the right train for the Presidential contest.

Mr. J. D. Thurston of New-York has been appointed United States Consul at Quebec, vice C. S. Ogden, eq., resigned.

The drought is very severe in the Susquehanna Valley, though mitigated east, of it by the late rain.

The Herald has the following in a Toronto letter:

"I cannot close this communication without informing you of a fact for which I am much concerned, and which shows the character of Mr. Greeley's loyalty. He owned Mr. Holcombe that, so far as he was concerned, he would have no objection to the recognition of Southern independence, provided they would adopt a system of gradual emancipation. This was certainly a very high-sounding and bold statement, and shows conclusively that his loyalty was no higher object than the propagation of an idea which helped so much to plunge our common country into revolution."

—The above is a lie, out of whole cloth. There was never a shadow of foundation for it. If there be any one with whom our word is not conclusive, we refer him to Prof. Holcombe, as

also to Major Hay, who was present at the only (very brief) interview we ever had with Prof. H., and heard every word that was uttered.

—Whoever asserts or intimates that Horace Greeley ever discussed the conditions on which Peace should or might be made with any enemy of our Government, or proposed or countenanced any negotiation for Peace by unauthorized persons, is in the same boat with the Toronto fabricator.

A movement is making in the Army of the Potomac, but its object and progress are not yet made public.

From the Shenandoah Valley there are rumors enough, but no well-defined statement of operations on our side or on the part of the Rebels. The drift of the evidence is to the effect that the sea in Maryland has been quite superficial.

Telegrams from Gen. Sherman report all quiet since the battle of Friday last.

SLAVERY—RECONSTRUCTION.

The Opposition journals loudly proclaim an inconsistency between the doctrines of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural respecting Slavery and his recent indication of Universal Freedom as one of the essential bases of Peace. In so far as they condemn his requirement of the abandonment of Slavery as a prerequisite to any negotiation for Peace, we might not disagree with them; but this is not the case in hand. Because the Chicago Platform affirms external non-interference with the domestic institutions of the several States, and because the President reaffirmed that principle in his Inaugural, they assume that he and his supporters are now precluded from assailing or seeking the overthrow of Slavery.

The obvious answer to this is—The change is not in our attitude, but in that of our adversaries. When Slavery struck at the National life, it rightfully forfeited every guaranty which the Nation had given it. It is Slavery the impulse of Treason—Slavery the implacable foe of our Union—Slavery the chief peril of the Republic—that Mr. Lincoln proposes to strike down. The case runs parallel to that of a man who, being asked, "Why threaten the life of your dog, that you fed and fondled yesterday?"—should answer, "Because, since yesterday, he has run mad; and I must kill him or permit him to bite and destroy my family."

All this was clearly and early set forth. Most of those who now clamor against the National outlawry of Slavery heard it announced three years ago without objection, while some of them heartily approved it. Thus, in the U. S. Senate, July 18, 1861 (three days before the battle of Bull Run), Mr. Powell of Ky., having moved that "no part of the Army shall be used in subjecting or holding as a conquered province any sovereign State," &c., Mr. Dixon of Conn., said:

"Mr. President, the Senator from Kentucky has said that I have declared on this floor that, if it were necessary to abolish Slavery in order to save the Union, Slavery should be abolished. Mr. President, I have said so nothing. What I said was this, that, if the war should be protracted, and, in the course of its progress, it should turn out that either the Government or Slavery must be destroyed, then the people of the North—the patriotic people of the North—would say, 'Either let the Government perish, let Slavery perish.' This I said, and I say it now, and shall continue at all times to say the same, not, by any means, as a threat, but as a warning and an admonition."

Mr. BROWNING of Illinois followed in the same vein. He said:

"If they force upon us the issue, whether the Government shall go down to maintain the institution of Slavery, or whether Slavery shall be obliterated to sustain the Constitution and the Government, for which our fathers fought and bled, then I am for the Government and against Slavery, and my voice and vote shall be given for sweeping the last vestige of barbarism from the face of the continent."

So also Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio said:

"Rather than see one single foot of this country of ours torn from the National domain by traitors, I will myself see the slaves set free. If there is no way of conquering South Carolina, for instance, except by emancipating the slaves, I will emancipate the slaves and conquer the rebellious citizens." &c., &c.

Messrs. Dixon, Browning and Sherman are widely known as among the most conservative and moderate Republicans, and we cite their guarded language as unimpeachable evidence that the South was fully and fairly admonished to desist from the Rebellion on penalty of the destruction of Slavery. If there ever was a clear case of forfeiture by treason, then the life of Slavery is justly forfeited to the Nation on whose integrity it made wanton war. Whether it will be advisable, under whatever circumstances, to insist on that forfeiture, is a totally distinct question; but it is an impudent experiment on popular sagacity to argue that Slavery may now rightfully invoke the protection of that Constitution which it has waded neck-deep in blood to overthrow, or that the President is bound to treat it with the same forbearance as though it had not attempted the life of the Republic.

THE NEW REBELLION.

The rumors of a North-Western Rebellion which have lately been floating in the air take a certain shape in a dispatch from St. Louis, this morning printed, summarizing an account published in *The Missouri Democrat* of yesterday. That paper has heretofore intimated that it was in possession of intelligence concerning a movement for a North-Western Confederacy, and must be presumed now to give its information to the public in good faith, though the telegraph supplies no hint whether the narrative is editorially indorsed by *The Democrat*. Should it prove to be, the character of that journal entitles it to respectful consideration.

It is alleged substantially that there is an organization known as the "Order of American Knights," whereof the members are confederated with the main object of embarrassing the Government in its prosecution of the war, and with the incidental or resulting object of setting up a North-Western Confederacy. It is a conspiracy, however, multimorphic in character and endowed with a remarkable flexibility, inasmuch as it comprehends the members of a War party in New-York, enrolls the Peace faction in the West, and marshals its hosts under the banner of a Rebel leader, Sterling Price. Its ramifications pursue their devices way even to the Rebel capital, where the great Vallandigham was installed supreme commander of the northern section, undertaking, in consideration of this dignity, no less a task than to divide the East from the West. His long dalliance on the confines of

Canada was in furtherance of this scheme, and he there sought the counsel of certain gentlemen, who are described, perhaps rather ambitiously, as "the leading spirits in the North." Lest we should be in doubt as to whose spirits do in fact lead us, we are favored with the names of Wm. B. Reed of Philadelphia, years since politically deceased; of Pendleton and Pugh of Ohio, the former of whom was known in the last Congress mainly as saying ditto to Mr. Cox, and the latter of whom, like Glendower, did indeed call spirits from the vasty deep of Ohio Democracy to the number of 200,000 and over, for the installation of a Governor not then elected, but never yet to our knowledge became himself a spirit, much less a leading one; Kribben of St. Louis, and Story and Merriek of Chicago, names to fortune and to fame, and surely to most of our readers, unknown.

Lest it should be supposed this conspiracy had no well-defined means of accomplishing its wide-reaching purpose, it is further stated that at a consultation between the Supreme Commander—Vallandigham, to wit—and his subordinate commanders at Windsor in Canada, a "programme" was arranged for the election of Mr. Vallandigham as delegate to the Democratic Convention at Chicago, in order to make that assembly the scene of a private pronunciamento, to include a full declaration of the objects of the Order of American Knights, and to secure the utterance of the considerable opinion of Vallandigham that the existing Administration is wielding a usurped power and ought to be expelled—we suppose by some power which would not be usurped. For the safe delivery of this—we hope we do not characterize it irreverently—stump-speech, each Grand Commander was to have fully armed and equipped (as the law directs) a body guard (perhaps McClellan's) for the defense of Mr. V. against the minions of the lawless despot at Washington. At this point the plot was to thicken. The atmosphere grows suddenly and ominously lurid; an odor of burnt gunpowder steals upon the senses; and there comes a sound of such thunder as was never stolen from John Dennis or Daniel Webster. The appearance of Mr. V.'s body-guard, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the Free States into an armed conflict—whether between themselves or with the body guard there is a mysterious uncertainty—which was to be the signal for the Knights of the American Order to kill or capture the civil and military authorities!

We pause there. The imagination refuses to penetrate further into this dreadful future. We already see the body-guard of Mr. Vallandigham seizing upon the forts of New-York harbor, carrying by storm the defenses of Washington, from before which the veterans of Early have just retired, burning the capital, swarming in "transports down the Potomac" in pursuit of the army of that ilk; moving in serried columns up the Peninsula—for being all McClellan men they would take no other road leading to the neighborhood of Richmond; and finally crossing the James on Gen. Grant's pontoons, falling upon that unhappy commander in the midst of his army, and probably sending his head and Mr. Lincoln's and Gen. Butler's as peace-offers to Jefferson Davis. After which we shall sit down every man under his own vine and fig tree with unlimited liberty to "larrup our own niggers" for ever and a day. "There is the most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement."

Inasmuch, however, as this delicate strategem has been prematurely disclosed, we suppose the actors in it, Vallandigham, Reed, Pendleton, Pugh, and the half million others, including especially the 200,000 McClellan minute men of New-York, have been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, or perhaps already tried by military commission and hanged—or sent to Canada. But on reading further we find our mistake. This gigantic conspiracy was not to be undermined in the dark—no mysterious springing away of its leading spirits—no cheating of just popular vengeance by executions within prison walls. It was vast in conception, formidable in numbers, and belligerent in purpose. It could not be dealt with lightly. The Government at Washington, therefore, with due sense of the immense peril which the Republic has escaped at the hands of these assassins, determined to—expose them! and it has been done.

The history would not be complete if we omitted all reference to the celebrated letter of Mr. W. Marshall Anderson, lately exploited in the columns of *The London Times*, whence it was transferred from *The Columbus Crisis*. It appears that Mr. Anderson, like Mr. Vallandigham, is weary of this "demonstration war," and even carries his disgust to the extent of refusing an election to the very Chicago Convention, to attain which was the darling object of V.'s ambition. W. M. A., in fact, does not like war in general—much less ours in particular. He declares: "I now fully realize and comprehend the meaning of the term 'horrida bella.' Now that 'rampant war' has yoked her red dragons to her iron car, now that all humanity, all magnanimity, is trampled under feet, I feel its full force. Our Generals blush behind the buckler of Mars, while the she devil Bellona, with blazing torch, lights on our arms to an ignominious victory over women and children."

After which nobody will be surprised that he gets off to Hannibal and the Carthaginians, whose example he commends to his fellow-Democrats, dislikes the Yankees, has a thousand daggers for the "crowned villain," and says more foolish things than we have space to quote. He is of consequence only as one other advocate of the North-Western Confederacy, judged by *The Times*, and especially by the veracious New-York correspondent of that journal, worthy of European notice. So he may take his place with the rest.

The Boston Post has a somewhat pretentious communication in favor of Peace, which asks:

"Why cannot a Convention of the People of both sections be called immediately, to determine whether a plan of adjustment can be agreed upon? My word for it, some responsible representation would appear from the States in rebellion. We forget, sometimes, that the people of the South amount to something, as well as official rebels."

—The writer should, in common fairness, have recognized the facts, that the Republicans

in the "Peace Conf. once" at Washington, in February, 1861, proposed and unanimously supported a call for a "Convention of the People"; and we know that they had the entire concurrence therein of President Lincoln. But not one Southern vote could be obtained for a Convention. Even Kentucky, whose Legislature had unanimously urged the call of a Convention, now unanimously voted it down! And "the People of the South" amounted to nothing then, on the side of peaceful adjustment, whatever they may do now.

It was perfectly notorious then that a Convention, if held, would have been largely controlled by the anti-Republicans. They could have chosen, had they decided to make the effort, at least two-thirds of the delegates; and thus could have made the Constitution whatever they would. But what they wanted was the utter subjugation and suppression of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Free States—its coercion into complicity and co-operation in the work of extending Slavery. And this, no Convention could (or can) secure.

HOW NOT TO RECRUIT.

A well-organized system of recruiting is what this country lacks, and probably will not acquire while this war lasts. We heartily approve of the recent call for 500,000 men, but that is no reason why we should not say that a demand so sudden for such a great number of men might as well have been avoided. It has been too much the fashion to treat this war on the ninety days' theory—to forego the regular effort which might long ere this have crystallized and harmonized into a system capable of steadily supplying the steady demands of the armies of the Republic. And we have a fresh illustration of this perverse tendency in the consent just granted by the Secretary of War to Pennsylvania, and it is said to some other States, to organize new regiments as an encouragement to recruiting.

We protest against this lax and complaisant administration of military affairs. We invoke against it the concurring testimony of all military men, and of the history of this war as well. We oppose it as a weak, even if well meant, concession to the diseased appetite which craves a political influence in the disposition of military appointments. And we hold it up to view as a mistake which has carried misfortune into the organization of our armies from an early period, and which has secured benefits to the intriguing instruments of party at the expense of the nation and by the sacrifice of deserved successes in the field.

We are well aware of the argument which has had weight in Mr. Stanton's mind—that men to whom the inducement of a commission is held out will bestir themselves to secure men and a commission at the same time. But the argument bases itself on false premises. It assumes that men and officers so obtained are worth having—or are worth more than the smaller number which might otherwise have enlisted—a total mistake. Every soldier knows that green troops with green officers are worthless in the field, while green troops judiciously intermingled with veterans, fight well. That is to say, a regiment raised by officers to whom commissions are awarded as political preferments, and whose officers require more drilling than their men, is good for nothing for the next six months. Half the number of men raised by a judicious enlistment system, and sent in squads to the Army, to be mixed into the veteran organizations already existing will be worth on the instant twice as much. Therefore, the greater numbers obtained under the present system swell the muster roll of the nominal strength of the Army, but do not increase its force.

It is esteemed useless to cite European examples, but we cannot help putting in contrast with this rule and ineffective device, the compact, well-ordered system of the French—the most military nation in the world; that is, the nation to whom the details and system of war are most perfectly known and by whom they are most assiduously put in practice. Every regiment in the French army has its depot for recruiting. It enlists a certain average number weekly and monthly, and the regiment is kept full by help, not of men sent to its ranks at the moment of enlisting, but by soldiers trained for a specified period before leaving the depot. The regiment in actual service, therefore, is always a veteran regiment. The regiment which under our system marches into Virginia may not have a man in it who knows the manual of arms, or the simplest battalion movement. Each supplies recruits with the same rapidity, but one supplies soldiers; the other material for soldiers. Can there be a doubt which is the wiser way?

We desire to see this mistaken concession by the Secretary withdrawn, and the rule which has hitherto obtained resumed. Irregular and uncertain as recruiting is and must be, it is better to trust to its chances than to the sure unfitness of absolutely new recruits. In its effect upon the morale of the army, the superiority of the latter is just as striking. It is an encouragement to every veteran to see the ranks of his regiment filled up, even by new men. It is a weariness and a disgust to him to see new recruits take their places by the side of old, knowing as he does that the new cannot for a moment be trusted in the shock of battle. What-ever may be thought of our opinion, his is entitled to consideration.

The World assumes that we condemn the policy of the Confiscation Act. On the contrary, we most decidedly approve and have always sustained it. The Rebel authorities ruthlessly confiscate the property of Unionists within their Confederacy: why should not that policy be retaliated?

Gen. Fremont's letter of acceptance took exactly the right ground on this subject. Hear him!

"I do not believe that confiscation, extended to the property of all Rebels is practicable, and, if it were, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a rebellion, it might be justified by prompt and vigorous measures of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection."

SLAVERY IN SPANISH AMERICA.

In one respect, the European monarchies which have possessions on or near this continent, have better deserved of the future of American civilization than either the leading American Republic or the greatest—and, until recently, the only—American monarchy, Brazil. All of them have recognized the equality of men, before the law, without distinction of race, and removed the greatest obstacle to the progress of American civilization, African Slavery. One only of these monarchies, Spain, is lagging behind. She not only refuses to take steps for the emancipation of the Slaves, but connives at the continuation of the abominations of the slave-trade. The organs of the Spanish Government in Cuba, and Porto Rico, are sympathizing with the Rebels, and decidedly Pro-Slavery, while the Liberal party, there as everywhere, are looking forward to the time when Slavery shall be abolished.

Spain now owns in America the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, a small group of islands called the Spanish Virgin Islands, and the former Republic of Santo Domingo, which a few years ago was sold out to Spain by its President, the recently deceased Gen. Santana. Together they have an area of about 70,000 square miles, and a population of over 2,000,000 of people. Santo Domingo at the time of its being sold to Spain was free from the curse of Slavery, and it has not since been formally reintroduced; but it can hardly be expected from a Government which maintains Slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, and which connives at the slave-trade, that it will prevent slaveholders from moving with their slaves into the new Spanish provinces.

As Cuba has been for many years one of the principal slave marts, and thousands of purchased Africans have been introduced into it by slave-traders, it may be thought that Slavery in it must have greatly increased in strength. This, however, is fortunately not so. On the contrary, Slavery is on the wane, and, if it were not propped up by constant intercourse with the slaveholding portion of the United States, it would be doomed to an inevitable and speedy death. The statistics of the last census (March 15, 1861) on this subject are instructive. The white population of the island amounts to 733,454 souls. The colored population nearly reaches this figure, numbering no less than 663,046. But of this number no less than two-fifths (265,843) are already free. For the education of the negroes as little is done as in the Rebel States, and there were only 13,319 males and 13,461 females who were able to read and write. Compared with the total population, the slaves form about 25 per cent.—about the same proportion which the slave population of Arkansas and Tennessee held to the free population of those States.

In Porto Rico, which, in a total population of 523,308, has 259,527 persons of color, the condition of the negro and the prospect of the abolition of Slavery are much better than in Cuba. No slaves have been introduced there from Africa for about thirty years, and the number has dwindled down to 41,736, in a population of 523,308. They have many privileges, and among them the right to purchase their own freedom. In no country this side of the Atlantic does the institution approach so nearly a patriarchal system. The slaves have free access to the tribunals to state their grievances; their evidence is taken in court, even against their master, and it has as much weight as that of white persons of the same intelligence. They have the privilege of changing their masters when dissatisfied, and can oblige them to accept payment for their manumission when the minimum price of their assessed value is offered. The child of a slave mother and white father is free from its birth; and in very many cases, when the mother is a deserving woman, her freedom is given her. Slavery in our own country has no such redeeming features as these, and its cessation in the Spanish colonies will not cost anything like the sacrifices with which it is attended in the United States. It has not struck there so deep roots as among us, and its eradication will be accomplished without much labor.

To the Citizens Now in Colorado.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Phila., July 24, 1864.
 I have now for years been your firm friend at a cost of time and money. I have interests in your Territory both as owner of gold claims and the control of rich property for Europe, for which I believe no demands exist against me. I have acted solely with a view to the rapid progress of your Territory to the first position in power and influence in the nation. The records of Congress, the press throughout the United States and Europe, and the information, through reports, I have disseminated, show that I have done for man can do to this end. I stand justified before God in the integrity of motive in my acts through life, so in my heart I stand justified before that higher tribunal in the integrity and unselfish character of my action for your region, and to restore peace to my desolate country. Some year or more since I addressed Mr. K. Bliss in person, then editor of *The Denver News*, now Colorado Emigrant Commissioner, New-York. He gave me the following reply, for which evidence of an appreciation of me in part, I beg leave again now to tender my thanks:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, January 18, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I sincerely hope all your efforts for the development and advancement of Colorado interests will result in personal success and good of the territory. I am willing to say that so far as the cooperation of *The Rocky Mountain News* can aid you in a laudable and honorable enterprise, such service will be most cheerfully given. But in reference to your national policy I can promise nothing until further developments. We may be compelled to denounce your efforts in this connection while supporting and endorsing your business enterprises. Your good sense will acknowledge the justice of this.

Very respectfully,
 EDWARD BLISS.
 The following is my reply—
 EDWARD BLISS, esq.—Sir: I thank you for promised business cooperation, and cannot expect your support in mediation, contrary to your judgment. Your opposition will make no difference in my feelings. I appreciate your friendly offices more for Colorado than on my own account; for I am sure the cooperation of the Governor, people, and press of Colorado will the sooner develop her rich resources and position of a controlling State.

Some few months since, a delegation of some sixty citizens from Colorado met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York. I delivered before them an address, and was tendered a vote of thanks for my efforts to promote the welfare of your region. Understanding that a prejudice existed against me in your Territory—first, from my opposition to the war policy of the Government; secondly, opposition to my having possession of certain disputed rich gold claims; thirdly, opposition to a believed desire on my part to reach the Senate—

I therefore refused to visit the mountains; but, as is well known, four trips have been made on my behalf during the past two years to your mountains by trustworthy gentlemen—the result, information disseminated by me through reports, both here and in Europe, tending to the stability of future operations. I had other reasons for not making personal visits—among them the importance of my presence in Europe to urge mediation and the coming International Congress, and being convinced the day would come when the people would favor my views—thus free become my friends, and further that my character was not understood; for there is no office in the gift of mankind I would accept—unless it be President or Vice-President, without remuneration, that I might through power secure a peace upon the best possible terms to sustain our nationality, under a belief that adherence to the Union and slave emancipation through the sword would be the success of the South, through the necessity of the aid of Europe, while through conciliation we might secure both, if not, at least under two independent Governments, the spread of liberty. I claim to be a patriot of the forefather stamp. Thus I act for my beloved country, not for myself. It is the want of this character in the prominent men before the country that has brought about the sad civil war. I pray God to raise up from the people many to join me, in a disinterested and noble spirit, so that under the mighty power of the people, peace and returning prosperity may be restored, with a patriot forefather rule. And I do now, in the name of the departed statesmen who have erected the great Temple of Liberty upon American soil, call upon you and the people to stay the sword for honorable deliberation.

I desire it understood that this is not a reply to a letter of advice addressed to the columns of a journal. I will have no controversy with men who descend to abuse, for they have an answer in the condemnation of the judgment of mankind and that great tribunal before whom we are judged by the motive. But I desire it understood that this appeal is to claim, through citizens now in Colorado, a condemnation or approval of my efforts, so that it may be established or not that territories are ungrateful, as it is established by history that republics are; and with such action I withdraw, until then, further efforts for Colorado, and ask the people, when referring to my national action, to adopt me under the title of "Col. Jewett of the United States," in place of "Colorado Jewett," given to me by the distinguished Southern Commissioners now in Canada.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

Jewett Repudiated.

As an irresponsible person named Jewett, who has recently been acting as an agent and messenger for the Rebel emissaries in Canada, is audaciously laboring and apparently with some success, to create the impression that he acts by virtue of a certain implied understanding or connection with the Executive Mansion, we deem it not improper to state that he has never received from President Lincoln, or from the Secretary of the President, or from the President, any commission, or that the only letter he has ever received from the Executive Office in answer to his voluminous communications is the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.
 SIR: In the exercise of my duty as Secretary in charge of the President's correspondence, it is necessary for me to use a certain discretion in the choice of letters to be submitted to the President. In the present case, I have decided in order to avoid a further waste of time on your part, I have to inform you that your letters are never so submitted. My proceeding in this matter has the sanction of the President.

I am, Sir, very truly, your obedient servant,
 JOHN HAY.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT, Esq., &c., &c.
 [Washington Chronicle.]

COMMENCEMENT AT ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Wednesday was a gala day at Nyack, the Commencement of the Rockland Female Institute drawing a crowd of residents and strangers—a customary annual and brilliant occasion, memorable in the region roundabout. After the steamboats and cars had landed their visitors—pilgrims from the city, enjoying a day's breath in the country, as well as a literary treat—the stream of pedestrians and carriage-riders added a new picturesqueness to a picturesque village. The audience was crowded and brilliant, the music admirable, and the graduating exercises spirited and successful. The programme divided the day into a morning and an evening meeting. In the morning, the graduating class, consisting of seven young ladies, tastefully dressed in white, delivered their essays, many of which were remarkable for excellence of thought and skill of expression. The salutatory was by Miss Josephine Leonard of Rockland Lake, subject, "Life not Years but Action." Miss Susie R. McGraw of New-York City followed, on "The Spirit of the Nineteenth Century." Miss Annie J. Benson of Quincy, Ill., "Round the World at Sunset." Miss Alice A. Benson: "Silent Lives." Miss Alice G. Price, Elizabeth, N. J.: "Acting." Miss Kate A. Nichols: "Hawthorne and Thackeray." The valedictory, appropriate and touching, was by Miss Cassie Leonard of Rockland Lake. In the presentation of the diplomas, the Rev. L. D. Mansfield, Senior Principal, made a fit and touching address to the young ladies, drawing the tears from many eyes. The Parvelli Hymn of the graduates (words by Miss Louisa B. Hendrickson and music by Prof. Van Ockelen) was the closing exercise of the morning. In the evening, a delightful programme, chiefly of exercises of the Musical Department, under the direction of Prof. Van Ockelen and Miss Brimmaid, held together a dense audience till a late hour. Several extracts from a literary paper edited by the young ladies of the Institute were read by Misses Annie L. Westbrook and Nellie Price, the edresses. A Committee, consisting of the Hon. Hugh Maxwell, the Hon. A. B. Conger, Mrs. H. G. Prall, and the Rev. J. C. Corey, appointed to award the prizes for the best English compositions, decided in favor of Miss Kate A. Nichols for the first prize, and of Miss Anna J. Benson for the second. These prizes were presented by Prof. C. F. Mansfield in a very happy speech, which will not soon be forgotten by those who heard the excellent advice of the Professor to his pupils. After the benediction, by the Rev. Joseph Corey of Nyack, for pupils and their friends had a delightful social hour for final salutations and farewells. On the whole, the Commencement was one of the most brilliant ever held at this institution.

RECRUITING AT THE BATTERY.—Mr. Kuster, recruiting agent for the County Volunteer Committee has been installed as the Superintendent of the new headquarters of the Committee on the Battery, and has already entered upon his duties with an active energy which the business requires. Although the enlistments are few as yet, they are daily increasing, and give fair signs when the new depot becomes sufficiently known, to rival the old headquarters in the Park. Every precaution is taken for the safety of enlisted men, especially immigrants, who are likely to be robbed of their bounty by sharpers.

REV. JOHN MAGINNIS.—The death of the Rev. John Maginnis of San Francisco, and formerly of this city, is announced. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 68 years of age. He was ordained a priest by the late Bishop England of Charleston, S. C., and officiated at St. James's Catholic Church, New-York, until 1841, and afterward until 1850, when he removed to California, at St. Andrew's. On arriving in California, he became pastor of St. Patrick's Church, holding that position up to 1862. By his will almost all his property is left to the Branch Orphan Asylum at Mount Pleasant, where a handsome chapel at which he had officiated up to within a few weeks of his death, had been built. The funeral of the deceased clergyman was attended by a vast number of persons to whom he had endeared himself.

THE REV.